



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

experienced, or have been forced to anticipate, the impracticability of their coming to an agreement upon the merits of such claims, and upon the methods of investigating them. However imperfect the expedient may prove, it is adopted in view of the dread alternative in comparison with which a partial failure to accomplish exact justice falls into insignificance. First among the great powers to introduce this beneficent mode of achieving the peaceful termination of international controversies, it is not for the United States to do or suffer aught that can impair its efficacy. The deliberations and judgment of a commission would be fruitless, if they only started questions for renewed discussion. They must be final, or they must be nothing. We are compelled, therefore, to decline any examination of the correctness of the decisions upon the merits of the several cases decided by the Caracas commission, whether arrived at by the concurrence of the commissioners, or by the award of the umpire, himself a citizen of Venezuela, to whom the convention in case of their disagreement committed the final adjudication of the case."

To this the Venezuela minister assents:—"Venezuela has not only applauded the efforts of the United States to implant it in the law of nations, but herself commends it in her fundamental law, and Venezuela, not being herself a maritime and military power, which might rely upon its ability to seize at all events by force what it might not obtain by the power of reason, less still than the United States would she incline to anything that might bring into discredit the efficiency of arbitration."

**PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE.**—By democracy we mean the principle that government is designed, and should be made to promote and insure the general welfare of the people irrespective of the few who claim an inheritary right to rule, and to monopolize the honors and emoluments of government. Democracy, in this broad and only just sense, is making sure and steady progress in nearly all parts of Europe, but in a way generally so quiet and so much in accordance with law and order, as to excite comparatively little fear of violent revolution.

We might quote many facts in point, but will now allude only to the late election in France. When Louis Napoleon, seventeen years ago, "seized the reins of power, and submitted his claim to the popular voice, he was elected Emperor of France by an almost unanimous vote. Since that time, the opposition to his throne has displayed itself more strongly at every successive election, counted at first by thousands and then by millions, until last month it numbered nearly half the votes cast in the election. In 1863 about 5,300,000 electors voted for the official candidates and 1,800,000 against them. But this year we have 4,000,000 electors true to the imperial candidates and 3,200,000 against them, leaving only a majority of 800,000 in all France in favor of the existing government. Still more significant is the result in Paris itself. In 1863 the government had 83,000 votes and the opposition 149,000; this year the government has but 55,000 and the opposition 210,000. In other words the capital itself, which more than all the cities of the empire might be expected to be dazzled by the splendors and bribed by the advantages of imperialism, goes boldly, by a majority of almost four-fifths, in favor of the liberal and even in many districts the ultra-democratic candidates."

**MILITARY COST OF COLONIES.**—It would seem that England—still worse, we believe, with France—pays dear for the colonies she has scattered around the globe. We have before us eleven votes on the subject, "which together amount to £3,388,023 (about \$18,000,000), or nearly one-fifth of her entire army estimates. What has she to show for all this that she might not have if such of the colonies as are virtually independent, or fit for independence, were self-sustaining and self-defending?" It is, moreover, her foreign possessions that involve her in most of her wars.

**OUR DEBT COMPARED WITH OTHER NATIONS.**—Before the late rebellion we had next to no national debt or tax; but it would seem that no people in the world are so heavily taxed as ours. Here is the view of intelligent foreigners on this point:—

The funded debt of the United States (reduced to English money at the ordinary rate of 4s. 2d. to the dollar) amounts to £575,000,000, and the legal tender notes, or unfunded debt, to about of £142,000,000. The greater part of this will probably be funded sooner or later, making the ultimate total reach to £700,000,000. This, too, is the debt incurred by the Federal Government alone, and takes no account either of the vast sums borrowed by the Confederate Government, or of the separate smaller debts of the different states. Altogether America, which before the war was the most lightly burdened of all the great nations of the world, is now the most heavily burdened. The following comparison, taken from the official statements, will show how the real burden of debt is apportioned:—

	Cap'l Debt in Mills.	Int. on Debt in Mills.	Int. per Head of the Pop.
United States	£575	£28.75	19s. 0d.
Great Britain	800	26.00	17s. 8d.
Holland	85	2.47	14s. 10d.
France	462	17.85	9s. 6d.
Italy	152	7.90	7s. 3d.
Austria	224	11.60	6s. 8d.
Russia	142	9.05	2s. 7d.
Prussia	36	2.23	2s. 5d.

—*Pall Mall Gazette, (Eng.)*

**SAFETY OF PACIFIC PRINCIPLES.**—Some years ago, a frightful and bloody war was raging between the Indians and the settlers in the backwoods of North America. Houses were burned, farms laid waste, men, women, and children slaughtered. The surviving inhabitants had all fled for their lives, except one pious and prayerful Quaker with his family. He felt that he was in the place where God had put him, and where duty called him to remain. He would therefore neither fight nor fly, but stay where he was, trusting in God. One morning he saw a file of savages issuing from the forest yelling out their war-cry, and making straight for his house. Lifting up his heart to God in prayer, he went to meet them, and held out his hand to the leader of the band. The chief and his warriors passed by the lonely settler without seeming to notice him. They entered his house and searched it for arms; but they found none. Had they done so, they would probably have murdered every member of the family. The good man, still, silently calling upon God to deliver him, now set provisions before them, and supplied, as far as he could, all their wants. They ate the food he gave them and withdrew to a short distance from the house, where they re-

mained some time in consultation. They were evidently in doubt what to do, and were in the highest degree surprised at the reception they had met with, though their Indian pride prevented their betraying any astonishment. After a time one of their number, a very tall and stalwart chief, returned to the house, fastened a white feather above the door, and with a friendly salutation, returned to his band, who soon disappeared from view in the depths of the forest. It was a badge of friendship and peace on the part of the Indians. Throughout the remainder of the war, bands of savage warriors on the war-path passed that lonely farm-house, but observing the sign of peace above the door, they passed on without molesting the inmates, or injuring their property.

#### SELF-SACRIFICE.

God mend his heart who cannot feel  
The impulse of a holy zeal;  
And sees not with his sordid eyes,  
The beauty of self-sacrifice!  
Though in the sacred place he stands,  
Uplifting consecrated hands,  
Unworthy are his lips to tell  
Of Jesus' martyr miracle.

Not to the swift nor to the strong,  
The battles of the right belong;  
For he who strikes for freedom, wears  
The armor of the captive's prayers;  
And nature proffers to his cause  
The strength of her eternal laws;  
While he whose arm essays to bind,  
And herd with common brutes his kind,  
Strives evermore at fearful odds  
With nature and the jealous gods,  
And dares the dread recoil which late  
Or soon, their right shall vindicate.

WHITTIER.

#### STANDING ARMIES THE GREAT CURSE OF NATIONS.

Five millions and a half of men under arms, and that, too, when the rulers of the various nations are constantly proclaiming their international relations all harmonious, and Europe in a state of profound peace! Anything more absurd than is conveyed in this simple statement, can hardly be expressed in words. What signify all these protestations against war of the Emperor of the French, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Prussia, while compelling almost every perfectly sound man in their respective dominions to quit the path of industrial life, and enter the ranks of the military? Until the nations begin mutually to disarm themselves, we shall treat all these peace professions as hollow mockery, an insult to the common sense of mankind. The flower of France, for instance, is in her army; the soundest, the healthiest, the tallest, and the handsomest are to be found in the uniform of the soldier, who, instead of earning the bread he eats, is doomed to pass the dreary hours of drill in learning the art of killing his fellow-man.

The *economy* of the question will not bear investigation. The whole system is wrong and ruinous from beginning to end. It will not bear the light of reason, much less the light of Christianity. We will admit that Napoleon III. is a sincere and genuine patriot and philanthropist. We believe he uttered the honest sentiment of his inmost heart in his recent speech, in declaring that for twenty years the glory and welfare of France was the motive of his grand ambition. But how can France, or any other country,

prosper under the crushing burthens of a standing army of a million of the "picked men" of the nation? As the soldier seldom marries, the "refuse" of the male population are left to propagate their species. A sickly, rickety youth, utterly unsound in mind and body, is permitted to reproduce his deformities and diseases, and to become as my Lord Hamlet says, "a breeder of sinners," while all the strong and stalwart young men are herded in barracks, or made "food for powder" on the field of battle. No wonder the conscript laws of France have recently lowered the standard of admission to the army. The human race is dwindling through bad breeding, while that of horses, dogs, sheep, and cattle, is yearly improving in consequence of the more intelligent attention given to the laws of reproduction.

Why do France and Prussia persist in arming themselves to the teeth? The Emperor Napoleon and King William profess to be on the best possible terms, and neither power contemplates robbing or wronging the other. Surely the great mass of the people do not want to go to war, only a few interested manufacturers of war materials, who care not how many men are slaughtered so long as it brings grist to their powder mills, and money to their gun manufactories. It was the artisans of Ephesus who "made shrines for Diana," that raised such an outcry against the new religion, which did away with their idol; and now it is the artisans who supply the Moloch of War that oppose every possible obstacle to the progress of Peace. Take away the manufacturers of munitions, the army contractors, the young officers who are ambitious to become generals, and the generals aspiring to the marshal's *bâton*, and the bloody war epoch, among all civilized nations, would be for ever past.

Actions, not words, are what we want on the part of the crowned heads, rulers into whose hands Providence has committed the destinies of men and nations. An armed peace is almost as insupportable a state as actual war, while the costly absurdity of such a condition of things is not less offensive to logical economy than burthensome to the pockets of the people. The strain upon both the patience and the pockets of the tax-payers is tremendous. The *status quo* cannot much longer endure. A general war or a mutual disarming is the only alternative. It is the law of force to expand and expend itself. These high-pressure military forces of Europe cannot much longer be held in check. The cords must be slackened, or the arrows will be spent. It is the opinion of many sagacious observers of events, that a general European war cannot be avoided; that it is "manifest destiny;" and that it will be short, sharp, and decisive, the last red deluge before the advent of the Millennium. All we can say is, may Heaven avert the supreme calamity!—*Cosmopolitan*.

A queer preparation surely for the Millennium—"a general European War that shall be short, sharp, and decisive!" Yet such is the absurd dream of many an otherwise intelligent Christian—that the worst hell of war ever known is to usher these Christian butchers of one another into a heaven of peace!! Why not carry out this logic, and say that to turn earth into a very pandemonium is the way to fit these demons incarnate for celestial purity and bliss?

MORALITY BINDING ON ALL ALIKE.—The duties of men, of subjects, of princes, of law-givers, of magistrates and of States, are, all of them, parts of one consistent system of universal morality.